1: Staden, Hans. The True Story of His Captivity. Trans. and ed. Malcolm Letts. London: George Routledge and Sons, 1928.

Pp. 196; illus.; maps; index.

Yale: Brazil, Ehh. 547Sgb.

[AM: This is one of the very earliest and best of ethnographical records from South America. It contains excellent information on the now extinct tribe of Tupinamba, among whom Staden resided for nine months as a captive during the middle of the 16th century. Little is known about the author except what is contained in the above account. He was born in Homberg in Hesse, and in 1547 sailed from Holland for Lisbon, where he took passage on a ship bound for Brazil with a cargo of convicts. It was while in Brazil, after a series of exciting adventures, that he was taken prisoner by the Tupinamba near the present site of Rio de Janeiro. Since he had previously been aligned with the Portuguese, who were bitter enemies of the Tupinamba, upon his capture he was to have been dispatched and eaten (an Indian custom followed with reference to enemy captives), but fortunately survived the series of misfortunes to which he was subjected, subsequently escaping on a French boat which carried

1: Staden, Hans.

him to Germany where he first published the above memoir in 1557, the veracity of which has never been seriously questioned.

As an ethnologist, Staden had an almost unparalleled opportunity of living for nine months in a cannibalistic society which has not yet been seriously "threatened" by the onslaught of western European civilization. He seems to have made the most of his opportunities while sojourning there. In the words of his translator, "It would be difficult to see how a work of this description could be better arranged. In the first place we have a straightforward narrative of the author's personal adventures and misfortunes, written briefly and without any straining after effect. In the second part we have a treatise on the customs of the Tupinamba... This survey is the result of sustained and penetrating observation, and subsequent accounts have added little to the information given in it."]

[AW: In the re-editing of this work for the file some additional ethnographic data have been extracted. The only portions of the book not extracted are those which contain only auto-biographical information about Staden's travels.]

2: Thevet, André. Les Singularitez de la France antarctique, autrement nommée Amerique: et isles decouvertes de nostre temps, nouvelle édition [The Peculiarities of French Antarctica, otherwise called (French) America: The Islands Discovered in our Times] New edition, ed. Paul Gaffarel. Paris: Maisonneuve et Cie., 1878.

Pp. lxii, 459.

Yale: C53.56

[AM: André Thevet visited Brazil in 1555 with the expedition of Villegaignon. He gathered, during his short stay at the bay or Rio Janeiro, more information on the Tupinamba than any traveler or even missionary, who wrote on these Indians. He was naive, but his interest was wide and he had access to good informants. Thevet is our best source on the Tupinamba. In the Cosmographie Universelle are more detailed accounts than those which appear in this previous work. Thevet's style is heavy and confused. Translated by AM.]
[AW: This work was originally processed for the files by Alfred Métraux who also translated the material excerpted. In the reprocessing for the revised outline, Métraux's translation has been utilized, and no additional material has been added.]

3: Thevet, André. La cosmographie universelle. Paris, 1575.

[AW: See comments on Source No. 2. This work has also been reprocessed from the original translation by Alfred Métraux.]

4: Léry, Jean de. Histoire d'un voyage faict en la terre du Brésil [History of a Voyage to Brazil]. Paris: Alphonse Lemerre, 1880.

Ed. Paul Gaffarel; pp. (I)-218; (II)-214.

Yale: C71.69.

[AM: The original edition appeared in 1576. Léry went to Rio de Janeiro in 1557 with a Protestant group to establish a French settlement in Brazil. His work, written many years after his return, is the classic source on the Tupinamba. He describes their culture as he observed it himself during a short stay with them. His information is generally exact, but does not go beyond the obvious aspects of the Tupinamba civilization.
AM: This is my translation from the original French version of the passages which are missing in the English version of Purchas.]
[AW: This work was originally processed for the files by Alfred Métraux. In re-processing, Métraux's translation has been utilized.]

5: Léry, Jean de. Extracts out of the Historie of John Lerius a Frenchman, who lived in Brasill with Mons. Villagagnon, Ann. 1557 and 58. Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas His Pilgrimes, Vol. XVI, pp. 518-579. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1906.

Ed. Samuel Purchas.

Yale: E10. H15. III. 28.

[AM: The original edition appeared in 1576. Léry went to Rio de Janeiro in 1557 with a Protestant group to establish a French settlement in Brazil. His work, written many years after his return, is the classic source on the Tupinamba. He describes their culture as he observed it himself during a short stay with them. His information is generally exact, but does not go beyond the obvious aspects of the Tupinamba civilization.]

6: Abbeville, Claude d'. Histoire de la mission des Pères Capucins en l'Isle de Maragnan et terres circonvoisines [History of the Mission of the Capuchin Fathers on the Isle of Maragnan and the Surrounding Lands]. Paris: Francois Huby, 1614.

Pp. 396; table of contents; 6 illustrations.

Yale: Z43.100.

[AM: Claude d'Abbeville was a French missionary who went to northern Brazil in 1611 and stayed on the islands of Maranhão a few months. His description of native life is remarkably accurate and sound. He gives a good account of Tupinamba astronomy. He lists all the economic plants known to the Indians. Material culture has been well described by him and no mistakes could be found in his statements. He writes with simplicity and elegance.]
[AW: This work was originally translated and processed for the files by Alfred Métraux. In the reprocessing additional material has been translated by Margaret Coughlin. It is believed that all material of ethnographic value has been excerpted. The pagination follows the old numbering, with each sheet carrying only one number for the two sides. The reverse side of page 1, which in our numbering would be page 2, is, here, 1v (verso).]

7: Evreux, Yves d'. Voyage dans le nord du Brésil fait durant les années 1613 et 1614 [Journey Made in the North of Brazil During the Years 1613 and 1614]. Paris and Leipzig: A. Franck, 1864.

Ed. Ferdinand Denis; pp. x, xlvi, 456.

Yale: Brazil, Ehh.+613.

[AM: This book, written by a French missionary in Brazil, contains invaluable information on the psychology of the Tupinamba. The author tells a great many anecdotes and reproduces conversations with the natives. The most precious data are on children, slavery, and shamanism. Material culture has been somewhat neglected. d'Evreux stayed among the Tupinamba of Maranhao from 1611-1613, as a missionary.]
[AW: The excerpts of this work originally translated for the files by Alfred Métraux have been reprocessed for the new outline. Father d'Evreux went to Brazil in the same missionary party as Claude d'Abbeville (source number 6 in the files) but remained much longer, returning to France early in 1614.]

8: Soares de Souza, Gabriel. Tratado descriptivo do Brazil em 1587 [Descriptive Treatise on Brazil in 1587]. Revista do Instituto Historico e Geographico do Brazil, Vol. XIV, pp. 1-423. Rio de Janeiro, 1851.

Yale: Brazil, A59.65.v.14.

[AM: This bulky work (365 pages) was written in the second half of the sixteenth century by a Portuguese who resided in Brazil for a long time. It is a complete description of the colony from the geographical, botanical, zoological and anthropological points of view. The author resided mainly in the region of Bahia and the Tupi tribe which he describes is the one that lived around that city. Soares de Souza gives valuable historical information on the Tupinamba and their migrations. The anthropological section contains many minute details which he alone gives; unfortunately, however, his style is clumsy and sometimes obscure. He also mentions the culture traits that differentiated the coastal Tupi tribes. In the botanical section there are many data on economy. He also carefully defines the geographical boundaries of the various Indian tribes, Tupi and Tapuya.]

8: Soares de Souza, Gabriel.

[AW: This work was originally marked by Alfred Métraux who also translated the material selected for inclusion in the files. In the reprocessing for the revised outline the translation by Métraux has been utilized and no additional material has been translated.]

9: Cardim, Fernão. A Treatise of Brasil and Articles touching the dutie of the Kings Majestie our Lord, and to the common good of all the estate of Brasill. Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas His Pilgrimes, Vol. XVI, pp. 417-517. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1906.

Ed. Samuel Purchas.

Yale: E10. H15. III. 28.

[AM: The author of this treatise was a Portuguese Jesuit, Fernão Cardim, who lived in Brazil from 1583 to 1625. In 1601 he was captured by a British corsary and his manuscript was translated into English and published by Purchas in his collection. Copies of the Portuguese original manuscripts were discovered in Portugal and published under the respective titles of "do principio e origem dos Indios do Brasil e de seus costumes, adoracão e ceremonias," "do clima e terra do Brasil," and "Informação da missão do P. Christovão Gouvêa as partes do Brasil anno 83" or "Narrative epistolar de uma viagem e missão jesuitica."
Cardim's treatise is one of our outstanding sources on Tupinamba ethnology and one of the most accurate. The chapter on cannibalism gives details not

9: Cardim

to be found elsewhere and outlines the sequence of ceremonies. The last chapter enumerating the Indian tribes of the coast of Brazil is an important source for the ethnic map of South America. Interesting data are to be found in the chapters dealing with the flora and fauna of Brazil. Unfortunately he rarely states whether some economic plants were actually used by the Indians or by the Portuguese colonists.]

10: Cardim, Fernao. Informação da missão do P. Christavao Gouvêa as partes do Brasil anno de 83, ou Narrativa Epistolar de uma viagem e missão jesuitica [Information on the Mission of Father Christavao Gouvêa to Parts of Brazil in the Year 83, or a Narrative Epistle of a Trip and a Jesuit Mission]. Bibliotheca Pedagogica Brasileira, ser. 5a, Brasiliana, Vol. CLXVIII: Tratados da Terra e Gente do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro, 1939.

Yale: Brazil Cwbr. c933b. v. 168.

[AM: This report on a visit to the religious settlements of the Brazilian coast in 1583 contains a few details on the ethnography of the Tupinamba. These data figure also in Cardim's "Principio and origem" but are given in this report in somewhat different form (see Bibliography, item 9)].
[AW: The excerpts of this work translated by Alfred Métraux have been reprocessed for the revised files.]

11: Vaz de Caminha, Pedro. Letter of Pedro Vas de Caminha to King Manuel written from Porto Seguro of Vera Cruz the First of May 1500. Hakluyt Society, Vol. LXXXI, ser. 2: The Voyage of Pedro Alvares Cabral to Brazil and India, pp. 3-33. London, 1938.

Trans. William Brooks Greenlee; 3 folded illus.

Yale: E10. H15. II. v. 81.

[AW: The report of Pedro Vaz de Caminha is the basic eyewitness account of the discovery of Brazil. "In this letter Caminha carefully wrote down each day what appeared to him to be new and curious, as well as almost every act of the members of the fleet in their dealings with the inhabitants. It is very important as the first account of the natives of that country. Later investigations have shown nothing to discredit the narrative from the standpoint of ethnology, and few subsequent writers have given us a better idea of the customs of the people inhabiting the coast of Brazil. . . The manuscript was found by the Spanish historian Juan Bautista Muñoz, in the Archivo da Torre do Tombo at Lisbon prior to 1790, and was first published in 1817 by Father Manuel Aires de Casal

11: Vaz de Caminha, Pedro.

in Corografia Brasileira from an inexact copy found to exist in the Real Arquivo da Marinha at Rio de Janeiro. . . . The best text is that given in Alguns Documentos do Archivo Nacional (Lisbon, 1892, pp. 108-21), and it is from this that the translation has been made." --Editor's introduction, pp. 3-5.

Because of the historical significance of this account, the entire text has been placed in Category 175, Recorded History. Excerpts have been filed in appropriate subject categories.]

12: Magalhães de Gandavo, Pedro de. History of the Province of Santa Cruz. Documents and Narratives concerning the Discovery and Conquest of Latin America: The Histories of Brazil, Vol. II, pp. 11-121. New York: The Cortes Society, 1922.

Ed. John B. Stetson, Jr.; 1 illustration.

Yale: Brazil, Cwbr. f922. v. 2.

[AM: Translation of "Historia da Provincia de Santa Cruz." (1575). The author had a first hand knowledge of Brazil in the second half of the 16th century. His information is precise, but somewhat superficial. He covers broadly all aspects of early Tupinamba culture.]

[AW: All of the important ethnographic data in this work have been extracted for the files. The original date of publication, 1576, is used as the field work date.]

13: Magalhães de Gandavo, Pedro de. Treatise on the Land of Brazil. Documents and Narratives concerning the Discovery and Conquest of Latin America: The Histories of Brazil, Vol. II, pp. 125-232. New York: The Cortes Society, 1922.

Ed. John B. Stetson, Jr.

Yale: Brazil, Cwbr. f922. v. 2.

[AM: Translation of "Tratado da terra do Brazil" (1574). The author had a first hand knowledge of Brazil in the second half of the 16th century. His information is precise, but somewhat superficial. He covers broadly all aspects of early Tupinamba culture.]

[AW: As the ethnographic material in this work is largely a duplication of the data in Magalhães de Gandavo's other work (Item 12 in the files), only a few notes have been taken. The original date of composition, 1574, is used as the field work date.]

14: Vasconcellos, Simão de. Chronica da companhia de Jesu do estado do Brasil..., [Chronical of the Society of Jesus of the State of Brazil...]. Lisboa: A. J. Fernandes Lopes, 1865.

Ed. I. F. da Silva; 2 vols.; pp. 200, clvi, 339.

Yale: Brazil, Cwbr. k663vb.

[AM: This religious history of Brazil was written in the seventeenth century (1662). The part called "Livro primeiro e segundo das Noticias antecedentes, curiosas, e necessarias das cousas do Brasil" is included between the two volumes of the Chronicle. It contains a few pages on the Indians which are based on written sources since at the time when Vasconcellos wrote his work, the native culture of the coast of Brazil had practically disappeared. A few data on material culture have been excerpted since they do not occur elsewhere.]
[AW: The excerpts of this work translated by Alfred Métraux have been reprocessed for the revised outline.]

15: Anchieta, José de. Epistola quamplurimarum rerum naturalium, quae S. Vincentii (nunc S. Pauli) provinciam incolunt, sistens descriptionem [Communication on the Very Many Natural Things Which Dwell in the Province of St. Vincent (now São Paulo) Systematically Described]. Collecção de Noticias para a Historia e Geografia das Nacões Ultramarinas, que vivem nos Dominios Portuguezés, ou Lhes São Visinhas, Vol. I, pp. 127-179. Lisboa: Academia Real das Sciencias, 1812

Yale: Oye40.812a.v.1

[AM: Short treatise in Latin on the natural history of the present state of S. Paulo, containing a few, but interesting, anthropological data.]
[A.W: A few passages of ethnographic significance in this work were originally selected and translated for the files by Alfred Métraux. In the reprocessing, Metraux's translation has been utilized and no additional translation has been made.]

16: Anchieta, Jose dé. Informacão dos Casamentos dos Indios do Brasil [Information on the Marriage of the Indians of Brazil]. Revista Trimensal de Historia e Geographia, Vol. VIII, pp. 254-262. Rio de Janeiro, 1846 (second edition, 1867).

Yale: Brazil, A59.65.v.8.

[GSV: The present translation is taken from the original article published in the Revista Trimensal of the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute for 1846. The original manuscript is to be found in a much larger book of 215 pages, containing various narratives written by Brazilian Jesuits at the close of the sixteenth century, and which today resides in the Biblioteca Eborense. Pp. 130-136 of the manuscript are taken up with the Casamentos article. Whether the donor of the manuscript alluded to in the text, Adolpho Varnhagen, gave the Institute the actual manuscript or merely a copy is not made clear, but, whatever the situation, the Institute certainly possesses a facsimile if not the real thing.]
[AM: Very important account by one of the most famous missionaries of the sixteenth century, of marriage rules among the early Tupi of the region of San Paulo.]
[AW: Portions of this article were originally translated for the Cross-Cultural

16: Anchieta

Survey by Alfred Métraux. In reprocessing, the remainder of the text has been translated by Gary Vescelius and the entire article has now been included in the files.]

17: Nobrega, Manoel da. Informação das terras do Brasil [Information on the Land of Brazil]. Revista trimensal de história e geographia, Vol. VI, pp. 91-94. Rio de Janeiro, 1844 (Second Edition - 1865).

Yale: Brazil A59.65.v.6.

[AM: Short report on the Tupinamba by one of their first missionaries. The most valuable passage refers to the revivalistic movements among these Indians.] [AW: Excerpts from this brief account were originally translated for the files by Alfred Métraux. In reprocessing, the remainder of the work has been translated by Gary Vescelius, and the entire report is now available in the files. The Informacão das Terras do Brasil was apparently written in 1550 and this date is therefore used as the field work date.]

18: Anonymous. Enformaçao do Brazil, e de suas Capitanias [Information on Brazil and of its Leaders]. Revista trimensal de história e geographía, Vol. VI, pp. 412-443. Rio de Janeiro, 1844. (Second Edition-1865).

Yale: Brazil A59.65.v.6.

[AM: The author of this report is an anonymous Jesuit. The report contains only a few pages on the Indians but they give us some data which confirm other statements on important matters, like preferential marriage and revivalism].
[AW: Portions of this report were originally translated for the files by Alfred Métraux. In the reprocessing, the remainder of the work has been translated by Gary Vescelius, and the entire text is now available in the files.]

19: Métraux, Alfred. La civilisation matérielle des tribus Tupí-Guaraní [The Material Culture of the Tupi-Guarani Tribes]. Paris: Librairie orientaliste Paul Geuthner, 1928.

Pp. xiv, 331; foreword; 30 illustrations; 10 plates; 11 maps.

Yale: C71.64.

[EJ: This book is an excellent secondary source on Tupinamba material culture. Métraux bases his work on material gathered from existing sources and on data obtained by personally examining objects of Tupinamba origin found in various European museums. The book also contains a list of all the Tupi-Guarani tribes with their geographical positions and a very extensive bibliography. The only sections of the book translated and reproduced here are those describing Tupinamba objects located in the European museums. Several illustrations of those objects are also reproduced.]

20: Heriarte, Mauricio de. Descripção do Estado do Maranhão, Pará, Corupá e Rio das Amazonas, feita por Mauricio de Heriarte, Ouvidor-Geral, Provedor-Mór e Auditor, que foi, pelo Governador D. Pedro de Mello, no Anno de 1662 [Description of the State of Maranhão, Pará, Corupá and Rio das Amazonas, made by Mauricio de Heriarte, Auditor General and Overseer of Morals under Don Pedro de Mello, Year 1662]. Vienna, 1874.

Pp. 84.

Yale: Brazil, Ehh 1.

[EJ: This is the published version of MS 5880 of the Imperial Library of Vienna. The original seventeenth century orthography has been preserved in the translation. The author was Auditor General and "overseer of Morals" under the Portuguese government in Brazil in 1662. The book contains several passages dealing with the Tupinamba living in the Maranhao region as observed by Heriarte; these passages, sections 10-15 in the text, have been translated and reproduced for the files. Heriarte displays an extreme religious bias in his evaluation of Tupinamba culture, but his actual observations of specific objects and events are probably essentially correct. Gary Vescelius translated the work for HRAF. Field date: 1662. Evaluation: F-2.]

21: Drumond, Carlos. Designativos de Parentesco no Tupí-Guaraní, Etnografia e Lingua Tupí-Guaraní [Tupi-Guarani Kinship Designations, Ethnography and Language]. Vol. V, pp. 7-54. São Paulo: Universidade de São Paulo, Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciencias e Letras, 1944.

Yale: Fzh. T831.Sa6.v.5.

[EJ: This source was translated for HRAF by Gary S. Vescelius. It presents a list of Tupi-Guarani kinship terms compiled by Carlos Drumond from earlier sources. The sources used by the author concern coastal groups of Tupi-Guarani, some of which were Tupinamba; thus the terminology presented may be thought of as very nearly approximating that employed by the Tupinamba. The sections translated and reproduced for the file are the introduction in which Drumond comments on the sources which he has used, and a general list of Portuguese kinship terms with their Tupi equivalents. A list of Tupi-Guarani terms with their Portuguese equivalents and a section of detailed notes on the derivation and meaning of each term have not been reproduced. In listing the Tupi-Guarani terms, Drumond follows in general the value of Portuguese sounds except for the vowel y which has the approximate value of 'j' in German or 'y' in 'yes' in English. Field date: no date. Evaluation: E-4.]

22: Métraux, Alfred. Migrations Historiques des Tupi-Guarani[Historical Migrations of the Tupi Guarani]. Journal de la Société des Americanistes de Paris, n.s., Vol. XIX, pp. 1-45. Paris, 1927.

1 map; 1 table; bibliography.

Yale: C2.040.II.v.19-20.

[EJ: This source consists of a detailed analysis of the migratory movements of the various Tupi-Guarani tribes from the time of their first contacts with Europeans in the sixteenth century to the present date. As such, it deals with the migrations of the various Tupinamba sub-tribes. The historical reconstruction is based on no field work on the part of the author. The sections translated and reproduced for the files include a general statement on the conclusions drawn, a summary chart listing the author's conclusions as to the migrations of the Tupi-Guarani tribes, and a map, keyed to the chart, illustrating the routes of migration. For the detailed account of the migrations the original source should be consulted. The portions processed for the files have been translated by Margaret Coughlin. Field dates: none. Evaluation: E-4.]

23: Acuña, Cristóbal de. A Relation of the Great River of Amazons in South-America: Containing all the Particulars of Father Christopher d'Acugna's Voyage, made at the Command of the King of Spain. Voyages and Discoveries in South-America. London: S. Buckley, 1698.

Pp. 190; translated; map.

Yale: South America, Eh. 698.

[EJ: This source is an early English translation of Acuña's description of his journey down the Amazon River in 1639. Acuña was a Jesuit priest attached to the Jesuit College at Cuence, Peru, who was ordered to accompany the Portuguese General Texeira on his exploratory journey of the Amazon. Acuna was expressly ordered to observe and note the geography of the region and the various peoples encountered in order to prepare an accurate description of the Amazon region for the King of Spain. The cultural descriptions presented are generally very good; although Acuña was very naive in crediting native accounts of other groups, he displays little of the extreme bias so common in the reports of most European travelers of this period. Only the section describing an enclave of Tupinamba found on an island in the Amazon

23: Acuña

has been processed for the files. Field dates: January 16, 1639 to December 12, 1639. Evaluation: T-3.]

24: Métraux, Alfred. The Tupinamba. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 143: Handbook of South American Indians, Vol. III, pp. 95-133. Washington, 1948.

10 text figures; bibliography.

Yale: A52.72.143.

[EJ: This is a secondary source summarizing Tupinamba culture with the majority of the article appearing under category 105. Metraux's introductory statements concerning the tribal divisions and historical migrations of the Tupinamba have been marked and appear under the appropriate categories. All of the sources which Métraux uses have been processed for the files, and any references to other sources in the text of this article can be found in the appropriate source in the Tupinamba file. Several of the illustrations referred to in this text have been reproduced here. No field work was involved in the preparation of the article. Evaluation: E-4.]

25: Sampaio, Theodoro Fernandes. O Tupí na geographia nacional: 3ª. edição, correcta e augmentada [Tupi in the National Geography: 3rd edition, revised and enlarged], Bahia: Secção Graphica da Escola de Aprendizes Artifices, 1928.

Pp. xli, 352.

Yale: Brazil, Cwbr.f902sc.

[EJ: This work is considered the most complete modern account of the Tupi language by one of the foremost Brazilian experts, though the phonetic system is rather poor. The source contains chapters on: (1) expansion of the Tupi language and its predominance in national geography, (2) a resumé of the grammar, (3) phonetic alterations of Tupi under the influence of Portuguese, and (4) an interpretation of Tupi names which occur in national history and geography. There is an extensive vocabulary (304 pages), probably containing over 5000 words. The source is considered too limited in scope and technical for the purposes of the files. Only the section on numerals has been translated and reproduced for the files. Field date: no date. Evaluation: L-5. Translated for HRAF by Gary Vescelius.]

26: Thevet, André. Histoiré d'André Thevet Angoumoisin, Cosmographe du Roy de deux voyages par luy fait aux Indes Australes et Occidentales etc. [The Story of André Thevet Angoumoisin, Cosmographer to the King, Concerning Two Journeys made by Him to the South and West Indies, etc.], fol. 53-62v. La religion des Tupinamba by Alfred Métraux, Appendix II, L'Anthropophagie rituelle des Tupinamba, pp. 239-252. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1928.

Yale: C54.670.

[EJ: This unpublished manuscript, written by Andre Thevet and translated for HRAF by Muriel James, contains a rather detailed, though somewhat exaggerated account of Tupinamba ceremonial cannibalism. The author's style of writing gives a rather confusing picture at times, and it is suggested that the file user read the entire text, which may be found in category 116, before attempting to use other categories. Field dates: 1555. Evaluation: G-3].